AS SEEN FROM VIXEN

said the Vixen was a converted yacht of eight hundred tons displacement, able to make twelve to thirteen and one-half knots Lieut. Harlow's Notes on Battle of when in ordinary condition. The Vixen fell in with Schley's squadron at Cienfuegos on Investigation by Senate Committee

he morning of May 24, 1898. Mr. Hanna asked the witness in regard to the condition of the weather on that morning, and he replied that he could not remember. He was then shown the log book of the Vixen and read from that record statements in regard to the weather con-

Q. (By Mr. Hanna): State whether any to delay the squadron going from Clen-fuegos to Santiago. A. On the 25th the weather was squally, but there was noth-

No. 15,164.

ing in the weather to cause us to slow Q. Under the conditions existing what speed could the Vixen make at that time?

A. I should say we made from eight to nine knots usually. COMMANDER SHARP'S STORY

Q. What was the condition of the Vixen's coal supply at that time? A. We were not in urgent need of coal. We had coaled just before leaving Key West-full up. Q. How much coal did you have on the

26th of May? The witness examined the log book and said there were several figures noted there, but he did not know what they referred to. Q. On the 26th of May were you in urgent need of coal? A. To the best of my belief we were not in urgent need of coal. Q. Had you been could you have coaled ship on the 26th of May? A. I should have

tried, and I think F would have succeeded. It would have been an uncomfortable job because the Vixen was a very small ship. Asked if he had heard at the time of the retrograde movement the reason for it he replied: "Never."

Q. Did you ever have any conference with the commander-in-chief? A. I was on board several times, but did not discuss

that matter.

Q. Did you discuss the question of coal supply? A. Not that I remember.

Q. At what time did you arrive with your vessel off Santiago? A. May 26.

Q. Before arriving there had you coaled the Vixen from a collier? A. No, sir.

Q. After the 25th, when did you coal? A. I made an attempt to coal weing hours.

I made an attempt to coal, using boats from the collier Merrimac on the morning of the 2sth, I think. We could get but a small amount of coal that way, and afterward I went alongside and remained three bours to him acceleration. hours taking coal.
Q. Why did you not go alongside at first?

A. I do not know what reason there was. The Marblehead was trying to coal with boats. McCalla suggested we might try it with boats, but it was wearing out the men

and we could get very little coal.

Q: How much coal did you have? A. I
do not think we filled the bunkers completely. I know we got all we could get in three hours and ten minutes. Q. How much? A. Roughly, I think,

asked me yesterday," he said, "I should Q. What was the coal capacity of the Vixen? A. In the vicinity of 170 tons. Q. How long could you have remained on the blockade with fifty tons? A. We always kept steam in both boilers-I should say four and a half or five days.

Picket Duty Off Santlago. Q. By Mr. Hanna: Did you go on picket duty that night (referring to the night of the 28th, when the flying squadron arrived at Santiago)? A. I think not. It was the

next night. If I am not mistaken, I received instructions from Commander Mc-Calla. I was on the eastern end of the squadron. Q. How far were you from shore? would only be an estimate-I should say two and a half to three miles.

Q. How far from the mouth of the har-A. Also an estimate-I should say three or three and one-half miles. Q. Was the picket duty performed only at night? A. I was generally with the squadron in the daytime.

Q. During the night could you see vessels of the fleet? A. I do not believe I could all the time Q. Could you all the time see the shore? A. I could see where the shore was. Q. Could you have seen vessels passing out of the harbor? A. If they had shown no lights and made no noise I do not think I could.

The Engagement of May 31.

Q. What re your orders respecting the bombardment? Did you have any? A. Yes; I had verbal instructions. Just before the commodore left the Vixen to go on beard the Massachusetts I remember asking I leutenant Sears what I should do with the Vixen, and I understood him to say the commodore had ordered me to keep my craft out of fire, as she was vulnerable, as should pass outside the range; that I should not run any risk with her. If I am not mistaken Commodore Schley himself said something of that kind. Q. What did the Vixen do? A. We tailed in back of the Iowa.

Q. Did you see the effect of any shots? You cannot see unless you are right up to the opening of the harbor. Q. Was your vessel exposed to any serious danger in the engagement? A. Three shots fell close to us, one striking 100 yards ahead, one went over and one 75 yards on



Lieut. Com. Alexander Sharp, Jr.

the port quarter. If they had struck us it might have given us some trouble; would have damaged her. Q. Was she damaged in any way? A. No,

Q. Before this engagement did you hear Commodore Schley make any statement or give any order to which you have not testified already and bearing on the subject of this inquiry? A. Yes, sir. On the 31st of May on board the Brooklyn I heard the commodore make the remark: "The admiral will be here tomorrow; the admiral will be here tomorrow," repeating it.

The Battle of July 3. The witness said that when he first sav the Brooklyn during the battle off Santiago July 3, 1898, she was heading about south, and steering very rapidly on her

port helm. Q. Did you have any conversation with any person in the presence of Commodore Schley with respect to the direction in which the Brooklyn turned on that occasion A. I had, sir.

Q. State the circumstances. A. After the action, I think on July 5, at Guantanamo bay, I went on board the Brooklyn and took a copy of the notes taken by Lieut. Harlow, the executive officer of the Vixen during the engagement, and showed them to the commodore. The commodore was Q. State the circumstances. A. After the

to the commodore. The commodore was sitting at his desk, as I now remember it, and at various times different officers came into the commodore's cabin. Capt. Cook, I think, was there. Lieut. Hodgson came in. I think Commander Eaton was in at (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war, was called to the stand. He

Continued.

MR. HAWKS FURTHER TESTIFIES

Answers Questions Propounded by Senators.

OTHER WITNESSES

that he be allowed to appear later on. Major Huxford, clerk of the committee, was instructed to notify Mr. Meiklejohn to come at once, in order to be here by Monday,

rell announced that the committee had decided that the letters which passed between Mr. Hawks and Mrs. Heistand and which the accusing witness was anxious to introduce yesterday were entirely irrelevant, and would be excluded. Witness was then asked if any other persons were present at an alleged conference between witness, Col. Heistand, Louis B. Jackson and ness, Col. Heistand, Louis B. Jackson and Frank Atterholt, and said Duncan B. Harrison was there. J. Harrison Powers was also present. This was in Col. Heistand's office at the War Department, and was about a month after the project of the hemp company was first broached. Witness could not recall any other conversations with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand at which captured the same contractions with Col. Heistand's contraction was the contraction of the contraction other persons were present. He didn't know the present address of Harrison and Powers. The latter used to get his mail at the Hoffman House, N. Y.

Who Originated the Scheme. "Do you know with whom this scheme

"The matter was first broached to me by Col. Heistand. This was the first time I had heard of it or thought of it."

When asked how Col. Heistand introduced the subject witness said that he made a friendly call on Col. Heistand and during that call the colonel said the hemp industry was the leading one of the Philippines, and if it could be controlled there would be great opportunity in it. The colonel, he declared, suggested the formation of a company, and as a result of this suggestion and subsequent interviews. subsequent interviews witness proceeded with the attempt to organize the company. At this time," said witness, "Col. Heistand and myself were running the thing." Senator Burrows having brought out that witness was to receive 1,500 shares or \$40 000 worth of the \$150,000 worth of stock to be used in establishing the company, said

"There is another question I think you should ask," said Mr. Hawks

Mr. McIntyre's Testimony.

tent and was excused and Mr. William Cranch McIntyre was examined. The latter said he was present very much against his will, and hoped the committee would be as brief as possible with him as he

Hawks and the memoranda made by the former, which had been handed in to the committee by Mr. Hawks, was examined, and Senator Cockrell said it was not rele-

witness said in regard to the settlement of Mr. Hawks' claim. Witness negotiated the settlement with Dudley & Michener. He had interviews with Gen. Corbin and Mr. Meiklejohn. A letter was read from Gen. Corbin, dated December 11, 1899, saying he would gladly see Mr. McIntyre at any time, the latter having asked for an interview on the subject under investigation,

ever that I ever had any business relations either directly or indirectly with him or any one else since I have been in this of-, and have constantly refused to have any business outside of my legitimate du-

Major Hawks wanted something other than a pecuniary settlement; that Hawks needed something to do, and should be taken care of. Thereupon General Corbin suggested to witness that they go and see Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn. They did so, and witness talked about an appointment for Hawks. At the same interview, witness said, Meiklejohn said Hawks had had a which he, Meiklejohn, had signed. and that he had wanted it back, and had gotten it and destroyed it.

said Col. Heistand was the only person who had anything to do with the affair. Witness agreed to take \$650 cash, and it was ness agreed to take \$650 cash, and it was understood that Hawks would be secured an appointment. Witness said he again saw Melklejohn about the appointment, and the latter said he had examined Hawks' record and found it excellent, but that his appointment would be made only after the settlement was reached. The settlement was the concluded. was then concluded. The papers Hawks had placed in witness' custody and of which he did not know Hawks had kept copies, were handed over to Dudley & Michener. Witness apprised Mr. Meiklejohn of this and told him that he didn't want Hawks to be appointed and then immediately dis-charged. Meiklejohn told witness he could not control that, and witness wanted to know if it could not be controlled during the present administration. Meiklejohn said he could not tell how long that would be. Witness, however, was under the im-pression that Hawks' appointment would

be permanent in this respect.
Witness then read a letter he had written to Meiklejohn, suggesting that Hawks, Meiklejohn, Corbin and witness come to-gether and talk over Hawks' affairs "like four good fellows." Witness received no reply to the letter. Witness said he had a talk with Assistant Attorney General Boyd regarding the indorsements of Mr. Hawks' application for appointment. Witness remembered Mr. Hawks making out the application. The indorsements accompanying

THE HEMP INQUIRY GOV. SHAW AN OPTIMIST AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901-SIXTEEN PAGES.

HE POINTS OUT THE BLESSINGS OF TODAY.

Cites the Case of the Farmers in Particular as Evidence of the Fact.

DES MOINES, Iowa, October 2.-Fully six hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended the opening meeting of the sixth annual session of the National Grain Dealers' Association in this city today. Governor Leslie M. Shaw delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the state of Iowa, and, in the course of his re- ONE APPOINTMENT MADE marks, stated that "when the first bushel of wheat was transported by rail from the Missouri river to the Atlantic ocean, thence by ship to Liverpool, it cost 61 cents to take a bushel of wheat from the Missouri roadbeds, lighter grades, fewer curves, heavier iron and larger locomotives. Our people all understand this and they are both contented and happy. They are building better houses, planning better schools, putting more pianos in their parlors, more books on their shelves, more sunshine in their homes and are supplied.

oonds at current quotations. Mayor Hartenburger followed in giving a welcome to the city and Mr. Lafe Young extended a welcome for the Cereal Club. The responses were made for the east by E. L. Rogers of Philadelphia, and for other sections by prominent delegates to the con-

their homes and are advancing the prices of their farms. These can now be rented

for cash, and will pay a better income for twice their market value than government

President B. A. Lockwood of Des Moines then delivered his annual address to the association. He reviewed the history of the organization, starting as it did with only a few members in Chicago in 1896, and had gradually grown until now there are 2,000 members, with an affiliated membership of 1,645. In speaking of its field, he stated that it included interstate work, arbitration and appeal boards, common carriers, state and national laws, terminals and central markets, trade rules and customs, grain inspections, car inspection and

weighing.

After the reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports the morning session was completed. This afternoon all the delegates were given a carriage ride about the city. This evening there will be addresses on various subjects. on various subjects.

COMBINATION OF LEAD INTERESTS.

Gigantic Trust Whose Capital is \$150,000,000. PHILADELPHIA, October 2.- The Evening Telegraph today prints a story to the effect that a combination of all the lead interests of the country into one large company, with a capital of about \$150,000,000, is a probability of the near future. Such a combination, it is said, has been attempted in the past, but was always blocked by the attitude of the firm of Wetherill & Bro. of this city, who have steadfastly refused to their plant into cently, the Evening Telegraph says, busi ness conditions have been such as to produce a change in the attitude of the Wetherills, and a member of the firm is quoted

TO MAKE CAMPAIGN CAPITAL. Tom L. Johnson Talks of Fight on Tax Board.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 2.-Mayor Tom L. Johnson was asked today what he proposed to do in his fight for an increased valuation of the railroads of the state, in view of the decision of Attorney General Sheets, that the state board of railroad equalizers had declined to increase the valation of the roads. "The decision of the board does not end the matter," exclaimed the mayor. He added that he would take the stump in Ohio this fall and make remendous fight against the republicans on this issue.

SEVENTEEN MEN ENTOMBED.

No Hope for the Men in Nanaimo, B C., District. NANAIMO, B. C. October 2-The exten. sion mine situation remains practicably

unchanged. Seventeen men are known to be entombed in No. 2 slope. The mines are now sealed to prevent the egress of air and so smother the flames. This is the only way of extinguishing the fire and it will take months to effect the result desired. All efforts have so far failed to prevent a certain amount of air leaking in and this has, once or twice, caused explosions which have blown out the stoppings.

Such an explosion on a large scale would utterly wreck the mines and it is feared that it may happen at any moment. Pre-mier Dunsmuir has promised to find work mier Dunsmuir has promised to find work for at least half of the 500 men who are thrown out of employment. All except two of the victims have families, and relief funds have been opened in their behalf. All the bodies, of course, cannot be re-covered until the fire is extinguished.

MISS STONE STILL IN DURANCE. Brigands Fix October 8 as Limit to

Pay Ransom. CONSTANTINOPLE, October 2.- The brigands who carried off Miss Helen H. Stone, the American missionary, and her companion, Madame Tsilka, a Bulgarian lady, have fixed October 8 as the limit of time for the payment of the ransom, \$110,-000 demanded for Miss Stone's release.

The hiding place of the brigands has not yet been discovered and the delay accorded by the abductors is taken to indicate that they consider their retreat quite secure.

SECRETARY LONG CALLED HOME.

Summoned by News of Serious Condi tion of His Daughter. After spending but one day in this city Secretary Long was summoned back to his home at Hingham, Mass., last night by the serious illness of his daughter, who only recently arrived at Hingham from a long sojourn at Colorado Springs, Col. where she had gone for the benefit of her health. She is afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis, and was sent to Colorad about two years ago in the hope that the climate would benefit her. There was no perceptible improvement in her condition, however, and it was concluded to take her back to her home in Hingham. Secretary Long went west to meet and her and accompanied her home. She stood the journey fairly well and seemed to improve in health. In fact, Secretary Long was so much encouraged by her condition that he believed it perfectly safe to return to his duties at Washington, which he did Monday night. After his departure his daughter suffered a relapse, and her condition was so alarming that it was deemed best to summer her father back to her bedside.

Qualified for Promotion Ensign George B. Rice of the navy has been reported qualified for line duty and for promotion to the next higher grade Opposition to Granting a Pacific Cable Franchise.

Callers Today.

The proposition now pending before the administration for the granting of a permit thus market it. It now costs 211/2 cents to to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company for cable landings in this country, Hawaii, river to Liverpool. This is due to improved Guam and the Philippines has stirred up the different interests in the building of a trans-Pacific cable, as well as the advocates of various plans, and President Roosevelt is hearing something from all

Representative Corliss of Michigan called today to see the President and to protest against the granting of landing privileges to any company. Mr. Corliss takes the firm ground that the government should not grant such a privilege to any concern, and that it should build, own and operate its own cable line, just as it operates the postal facilities.

should be done not only for the benefit of the government, which pays large sums for cable messages, but for the benefit of trade and commerce, which would un-doubtedly be benefited and increased by low cable rates.

Mr. Corliss called the attention of President Roosevelt to a minority report submitted by him in the Fifty-sixth Congress proposing the construction by the government of a cable line to the Philippines. The majority report was made by Representative Sherman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce. As a member of the same committee Mr. Corliss made the minority report, and he declared today that Congress would have adopted the

views of the minority. "Congress will pass such a bill at the coming session if the permit now desired is not granted," said Mr. Corliss. "In fact, I believe that the minority report would have been adopted by the House anyhow if powerful influences had not been used to prevent. The right to construct a cable connecting this country with our new powers. necting this country with our new possessions is a special privilege belonging to the people and can be conveyed only by act of Congress. In our report to Congress. gress our committee opposed the majority

the cable

fled by the increasing cable communica-tion arising from the inevitable expansion of our trade and commerce. "The bill as amended authorized the payment of the subsidy upon the completion of the cable to Manila, and thereby failed to

nsure the extension of cable communca tion with Japan and China upon reasonable terms, which is necessary for the development of our trade with said countries. "I take the view that Great Britain

nals and cables. Cost of a Government Cable.

company. maintained by a private corporation was exhaustive and the disadvantages of a government cable were summed up by saying that a government cable would cost \$15, 000,000, with an annual outlay of \$1,500,000 that it could not land or operate in Japan or China, which would lesson its income, its annual expense being as stated above, and hat a private corporation will give the government all the advantages of a government ine for official business, in time of peace or war, at a fixed charge for the service, and without any risk to the government the corporation raising the entire capital and assuming all risks, for a sum not exceeding \$300,000 a year for twenty y and a rate thereafter to be fixed by Postmaster General, not exceeding half the rates charged the public thereafter.

Among President Roosevelt's long list of callers today were ex-Senators Faulkner and Cannon. They talked a good while with the President, who was most cordial in his reception of them. The President spoke of the fact that his coming into office was under most sad and shocking circumstances, but that he greatly appre-ciated the fact that a Vice President never succeeded to the Presidency under more favorable auspices as to loyalty and patriotism of people and prosperous con-ditions. The sentiment of the country was thoroughly patriotic, the people were satisfied and happy, industrial affairs were satisfactory, there was no sectional feeling and no bitter partisan politics. The President was not unmindful of these most favorable conditions, and it was his earnes desire to do all in his power to have these conditions continue.

Col. Russell B. Harrison's Case. Colonel Russell B. Harrison paid his respects and was pleasantly received by the President. Colonel Harrison did not desire to talk business with President Roosevelt, but it is said to be likely that his trouble with the War Department will soon be re-vived, and President Roosevelt asked to take some action. At the recent meeting of the Spanish-American war veterans at Buffalo the national committee on legisl take up the case of "Comrade" Harriso and give it earnest and persistent atten vices during a long period of duty in the propics—justice, fair treatment and an hon-prable record."

The resolutions passed expressed the de aire that Colonel Harrison be given an early opportunity, "before a proper tri-bunal, to be heard in his defense, a privilege due to every soldier engaged in the service of his country." The resolution charged that Col. Harri-

Can't Go to the Frederick Fair. ludge John C. Motter, all of Frederick Md., called on the President this morning to invite him to attend the annual Freder-ick fair. The President expressed regret that his work here would not permit him

Dr. Rixey and Secretary Cortelyou

also returned from Canton. Dr. Rixey had a long talk with the President this morning and obtained leave of absence for a rest. Dr. Rixey will go to his farm in Virginia and stay there for some time.

TWO CENTS.

A Call From Local People. Among the District people who saw and talked with the President today were Judge John H. O'Donnell, Dr. E. M. Gallaudet and John B. Wight. The two latter called in their capacity as officers of the Colum-REPRESENTATIVE CORLISS' VIEWS bia Institute for Deaf Mutes, of which the bia Institute for Deaf Mutes, of which the President by law is the head. Dr. Gallaudet and Mr. Wight explained the condition of the institute and were appreciative of the President's interest.

Judge O'Donnell, it is said, had been selected by President McKinley as one of the new judges under the new judicial arrangement that takes effect January 1.

Among the other callers during the day

Among the other callers during the day were Adjutant General Corbin, who talked with the President about conditions in the Philippines; U. S. Grant of California, Assistant Secretary Sanger of the War De-partment, Senator Mallory of Florida and John Eagan, district attorney of that state; Rev. H. W. Couden, the blind chaplain of the House; Senator Deboe and Capt. K. J. Hampton of Kentucky, ex-Representative John Allen of Mississippi, ex-Representative Levy of New York, Assistant Secretary Brigham of the Department of Agriculture, Brig. Gen. Heywood of the Marine Corps.
Assistant Secretary Hackett called with

number of Dutch naval officers, who are this country on a yisit.

Received His Office Force. President Roosevelt today shook hands with the executive office staff, this being his first meeting with any of the employes, except the few having business with him.

He did not know, he said, that there were so many members of the staff. District Attorney of Kansas. John S. Dean was today appointed as

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

district attorney of Kansas.

Consul McWade Reports Action of General Wu. The following dispatch was bulletined at

the State Department this morning: CANTON, October 2, 1901. Secretary of State Washington, D. C. General Wu, with 1,500 soldiers, routed Triad rebels in Singling district, Swatow, killing 200 and capturing and decapitating many prisoners. German mission burned.

German missionaries fled safely to Hong Kong. (Signed) McWADE. Mr. McWade is United States consul at Mr. McWade is United States consul at Canton. This dispatch, taken in connection with previous advices that the department has had from Minister Conger, leads to the belief that the Boxers have had nothing to do with the present outbreak, but that it is a local disturbance growing out of famine

YELLOW FEVER INSTITUTE. Proposed Establishment Under the

conditions that the Chinese government can

suppress.

Marine Hospital Service. Acting Secretary Spaulding of the treasury has approved a plan for a yellow fever will become a monopoly, and fosters the same by a public subsidy amounting to the sum of \$6,000,000, more than half of the estimated cost of the entire construction of the cable. the medical officers of the service and others specially qualified, will be assigned tion having a special list of topics for consideration. -An executive board of bu-

to duty to one of four sections, each secreau officers here will have oversight of all the investigations, enabling the machinery of the institute to be operated here, while the actual work will be carried on by memers at various places.

SITUATION ON THE ISTHMUS. Mail Reports From the Commanders

of Our Warships. The Navy Department has received mail advices from the commanding officers of the the situation there toward the end of Sep- poverty, unthrift, sorrow, shame and tember, showing that there is no sign of crushing grief, the deeps of avarice, too, further revolutionary movements and that as well as besotted worldliness and stolid, stupid indifference. It was for the furtherquiet prevails. The dispatch of Commander McCrea of the Machias on the Gulf ance of this work by the use of the best means that the members of the convention were gathered here in this—to the most of side is dated September 23, and the report of Capt. Perry of the Iowa on the Pacific coast is one day earlier in date.

A report has also been received at the State Department from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, giving a statement of the political developments up to the lat-ter part of September. His advices as to the military situation are meager, and in line with the press reports.

OUTLOOK IN OHIO.

Representative Bromwell Believes in Republican Success.

Representative Jacob H. Bromwell of one of the Cincinnati (Ohio) districts arrived in the city this morning and is registered at the Riggs. He was accompanied by one of his constituents. The purpose of his visit at this time is to look after some work that will come before the House committees of which he is a member. He is a member of the committees on pensions, post offices and post roads and reform in civil service. "The attempt of the democratic committee

in Ohio to get rid of discussing the issues that are at stake in the campaign by trying ary system." to use President McKinley's death as a cloak was promptly blocked by General Dick, chairman of the republican state mittee thought that it would play the galleries by sending out a letter immediately following the President's death, asking that there be no debates, Gen. Dick promptly replied, saying that it would be an injustice to the memory of the dead President to cease the fight for good and "What are the prospects for republican

success?" he was asked. There is no doubt in my mind as to the result. Governor Nash will be elected by an old-time plurality and the legislature will be republican by an unmistakable majority, thereby assuring the continuance of republican representation in the United States Senate from Ohlo."

Personal Mention.

Mr. Ike Holz, a well-known letter carried of San Francisco, Cal., who has recently returned from the letter carriers' convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been for the last week a guest of Mr. E. J. Cantwell of the Postal Record, the official organ of the carriers. Mr. J. C. Hornblower left here this after-

noon for Buffalo. Rear Admiral Endicott left Washington ast night for New York to make an inspection of the navy yard there.
Former Representative Jefferson M. Levy

of New York was in the city for a few hours today on his way to Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, which he owns. Representative John W. Maddox of Rome, Ga., was an arrival at the Metropolitan this afternoon. this afternoon.

Mrs. John B. Robinson, wife of former Representative Robinson of the Media, Pa., district, is at the Raleigh.

The following bulletin regarding the robable weather off Sandy Hook tomor-

breeze from northwest quarter off Bandy Hook Thursday. Weather will be overcast, followed by clearing. GARRIOTT,

The Evening Star is the Washington business man's paper, because it prints the news while it is news,-not stuff warmed over for readers next day,-and because it reaches him at an hour when he has time to read it, advertisements and all. To advertisers who want to reach business men the moral is obvious.

CHURCHMEN MEET

Important Convention of the P. E. Church at 'Frisco.

WELCOMED BY BISHOP He Alludes to the Wonderful

Development of the West.

THE ATTENDANCE IS LARGE

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.-The triennial convention of Episcopal bishops, clergy and laity was inaugurated at 7:30 a.m. with the celebration of the holy communion in the local Episcopal churches. 'At 11 a.m. the convention was formally opened at Trinity Church with solemn religious exercises. Seventy-five bishops assembled in the guild room of the church and put on their robes. They then formed in procession and, leaving the guild room, marched up Bush street to the main entrance of the church, continuing up the center aisle. The procession was headed by Rev. F. W. Clampett, rector of Trinity Church. Then came Secretary Hart of the house of bishops and Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, secretary of the house of deputies. Following were the junior bishops and then the older prelates in the order of seniority of consecration. When the head of the procession reached the chancel it stood for a moment and divided into two lines to allow the senior bishops to pass and enter the sanctuary in the reversed. and enter the sanctuary in the reversed order of entering the church. The choir sang the processional hymn while the bish-ops moved along, and the introit of the

service was intoned. Communion followed the preparatory prayers, and the religious offices concluded with the recessional. The convocation sermon was preached by Bishop Morris of Oregon, the senior attending bishop.

Organized for Business. In the afternoon the house of bishops and the delegates of the house of deputies met and organized for business.

The convention will continue in session for nineteen days, with various meetings. Preminent among the delegates who arrived yesterday were J. Pierpont Morgan, Bishop Potter and a party of eastern bishops and laymen, the guests of Mr. Morgan. The convention will be largely attended Ninety bishops, 400 clergymen and 2,500 laymen are expected to be here. The convention promises to be the most notable since the original convention 112 years ago. Many important questions are scheduled for consideration. Foremost

among them are the final acceptance of the constitution drafted by the conven-tion at Washington, in 1898, and since carefully scrutinied by every diocese in the country; the canons, or laws, of the church; the special report on the canon on marriage and divorce, as understood l the Episcopal Church, and the church's course toward Porto Rico, the Philippines

According to the rules of the church the convention is presided over by the bishop of longest service present. According to this rule, Bishop Tuttle of Mis-

souri will be presiding bishop Bishop Morris' Sermon. The sermon by the venerable Bishop Morris was a strong missionary plea from the text, "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets for a draught," and Joshua's words to the children of Israel. "How long are ye slack to go to possess the land." He declared that the mission of the church of Jesus Christ was to all nations, ranks United States warships stationed on either and conditions. She is to launch out and side of the Isthmus of Panama relative to cast her nets into the deeps of ignorance,

> them—far-off part of the country. As a resident of the Pacific coast for thirty years he felt that he could speak as one who knew its needs and its promises, and was aware of the slackness of the church in coming out to possess this good land.
>
> The bishop quoted from a speech lately delivered by President Roosevelt at Denver. in which the then Vice President showed how slow the statesmen of the early days of our country's history were to realize that the great west was to become an in-habited and civilized land within any reasonable period. This ignorance was reflect-ed in the church. Opportunities were ne-glected because of it, and the consequent loss to the church is irreparable. Speaking of the suggestion from some pasters that the missionary organization needs recon-structing, the bishop placed himself on record as an unbeliever in the necessity of radical reorganization. He said he did not believe the church had ever had a more efficient missionary administration than at "It is the old story," he added "of seeking some one else on whom to lay the blame, instead of taking it home to

> > CHICAGO HAS A MYSTERY

themselves. If all the clergy, bishops and laity had done as well as a few have done

there would have been no occasion for this

In the Death of a Dynamiter Named Brow. CHICAGO, October 2.-The funeral services over the remains of Thomas Brow yesterday were interrupted in order that the body about to be buried might be identifled as one of the conspirators in the wrecking by dynamite of the Heldmaier and Edgeworth stone yards six weeks ago. The identification will release an innocent man, who is at present locked up in the county jail charged with knowledge of the crime. Frank Hardy, who had turned states evidence, was taken to the Brow residence to

make the identification. He was not told what was wanted of him and he was led into the house where the mourners and friends were gathered about the coffin. Approaching the coffin Hardy was told to look upon the face of the dead man. One glance and Hardy's face turned white and he was visibly agitated. He said: "That body is of the man they called Lou, and he Brow's death adds a new phase of mystery to the case. He arrived in Chicago two days ago suffering from severe injuries to his legs. While being taken home in the rolling ambulance he become unconsidered.

bulance he became unconscious and died a few hours later. The police are now investigating the cause of his death. At the time of the explosion at the stone yards the lives of hundreds of persons in the neighboring houses were endangered. They were saved only by the bad manner in which the work was handled. The dyna-

Ex-Senator Farwell Under Knife. CHICAGO, October 2.-Former United States Senator Charles B. Farwell, in the ope it would benefit his health, submitted last evening to a critical surgical operation at St. Luke's Hospital. Early today it was reported that he was resting easily, that he had stood the operation extremely well, and assertions of his recovery were made with confidence by attending surgeons and nurses, in spite of his previous ill-health and his age. He is seventy-eight years of

July 3.

CAME UP BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

Admiral Evans Presents Letter From Capt. Cook.

Upon the opening of the Schley court of inquiry today Capt. Lemly, judge advocate, made an explanation in regard to the chart of the southern coast of Cuba in the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago, which had been hung on the walls of the court room. He said the chart before the court was more accurate than the charts the

navy had during the Spanish war. "The coast line," he said, "is the very best and from most recent data. It is better than the chart the navy operated with during the Spanish war, as it has been corrected by recent surveys made by the Eagle and other vessels, and I think that

coast line is practicably correct." Capt. Parker of counsel for Admiral Schley said if the errors of the department's chart had been corrected in the chart presented to the court by surveys of the Eagle he had no objection to it. The judge advocate said it was his pur-pose to introduce the testimony of the offi-

cer who located positions of vessels before the harbor of Santiago.
Capt. Parker said that on the map formerly used by the navy some of the points along the coast of Cuba west of the harbor of Santiago were five or six miles too far away, and if that had been corrected he was satisfied to accept the map.

Evans Denies Boasting as Reported. Admiral Evans was then called to the stand to certify to the correctness of the printed report of his testimony, after which he said he had a statement to make concerning a matter that was brought before the court yesterday in a question asked him by counsel of Admiral Schley. "In connection with one of the questions

likes to introduce this letter. If there is any objection by Admiral Schley or his counsel I will withdraw it." Admiral Evans produced a letter and Mr. Rayner asked to look at it. As he was examining the letter the witness continued: "It is a matter entirely personal to me.

A question was asked of me here yesterday which put me in the position of brag-ging of destroying the whole Spanish fleet." He explained that after the battle of San-tiago a Washington newspaper published a letter in which the same language was used that was employed in the question asked him yesterday purporting to be a remark by him about his exploits in fighting the anish ships. He had at once gone to

the editor of the paper publishing this let-

ter and found that the letter was written

by a woman, or a woman had given the information on which it was written. the same time he wrote a letter to Captain Cook of the Brooklyn, asking what he knew about his having made such a remark and the letter he had handed to Mr. Rayner was the reply of Captain Cook question asked him yesterday, he said, was identical in its language with the state-

"There is Captain Cook's letter," he said, "denying that any such conversation took Mr. Rayner: "The question is whether that conversation took place with the commodore. Admiral Evans: "Captain Cook was pres-

ent all the time."

do not think this is the proper time to introduce it. I have never seen that publica-The judge advocate began addressing the court, but Mr. Rayner continued to say: "I do not think it is the proper time now to read a letter from Captain Cook to Admiral Evans denying that conversation. The question was whether he had that conversation with the commodore. It appears that Captain Cook denies a statement made in Washington. How could I ask the ad-

Mr. Rayner: "I do not object to it, but I

miral without having the newspaper? shall not object to the admiral making this explanation. Admiral Evans then withdrew the letter. The judge advocate: "Admiral Evans rested his request to introduce this letter upon the generosity of counsel. I think it proper, and all military authorities will

agree that it is right, that he should make

Mr. Rayner: "I deny that statement. I

object to it now because I have not seen the article before, and I would like an opportunity to look at it before this letter goes I do not want to be put in any such position as you have unintentionally put The judge advocate: "What I said was intentional." Mr. Thomas M. Dieuaide, the newspaper correspondent who was on board the Texas during the battle off Santiago, was recalled to the stand to approve the printed copy of his testimony. In doing so he said that yesterday when he was on the stand he re-

plied to question whether he had said that

the result of the Santiago battle was a

victory for Schley that he had not done so

He had since examined the report he made in the New York paper referred to at that time and he found that that language was used, but he had no remembrance of hav-

ing written such a statement.

The McCalla Memorandum. Gustave E. Becker was recalled in order to fix the date on which the McCalle memorandum and Admiral Sampson's letter to Schley, beginning "Dear Schley," were sent from Key West. He testifled yesterday that these letters were sent on the 20th of May. The record press books con-taining copies of both letters were placed him in order to refresh his mem ory and he said that he remembered that these letters were enclosed in enveloper to be forwarded on the 20th of May, and it was the custom to send such letters at the

Q. (By the judge advocate) When dispatches are ready is it the practice to send them on the next vessels or not? A. Yes. Q. Were these dispatches forwarded by the next vessel that left Key West? A. That I cannot say, because I merely put them in envelopes. Q. Did you know of any cause why they

first opportunity and for that reason he

was satisfied that they were actually for-

warded from Key West on May 20.

should not have gone at that time. A. I Q. (By . Mr. Rayner)-What you know about sending these dispatches is from your own knowledge, your memory? A. I think they left Key West May 20. I understood that they were to go on that Q. On what vessel? A. I think they went

by the Iowa and Dupont.
Q. Why do you think so? A. Because
I was given to understand they were to go
I was given to understand they have of my on those vessels. That is the best of my recollection Mr. Hanna, showing the witness the "Dear Schley" letter in the press copy book of the New York, asked him to state whether, according to his system of doing business, a letter, copied May 20, 1898, could have gone before a letter he had first read transmitting the McCalla memorandum. He asked which one of these letters would have gone first according to his way of do-ing business. The witness replied that they should have gone together.

Commander Sharp Testifies. Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, jr.,

The subcommittee of the Senate committee on military affairs, consisting of Senaters Hawley, Proctor, Burrows, Cockrell and Harris, continued today the investigation of the charges preferred by Erastus L. Hawks against Lieut. Col. H. O. S. Heistand of the army. The latter was present with his counsel, Mr. Charles F. Needham. Mr. W. Cranch McIntyre, who was subpoenaed yesterday, was also on hand. A telegram was read by Senator Hawley addressed to Senator Burrows, dated at El Paso, October 1, from Mr. George D. Meiklejohn, saying he was about to leave for Mexico, and requesting that if his presence was desired at the inquiry he wished to be informed, expressing a desire

and to reply when he would arrive.

Resuming the investigation Senator Cock-

originated?" asked Senator Burrows.

"What is that?" returned Senator Bur-"What was to be done with the rest of the \$150,000 worth of stock" Witness was not gratified to this ex

was a very busy man.
Mr. McIntyre's correspondence with Mr.

vant as testimony.

Mr. Hawks said he had not offered it as testimony. Being asked to recount his con-nection with Mr. Hawks, Col. Heistand and Dudley & Michener,

"As for any claims Maj. Hawks has against me, I have no knowledge what-

Hawks' Appointment. Witness said he told General Corbin that

Witness said he then conducted the set-lement with Dudley & Michener, who

membered Mr. Hawks making out the application. The indorsements accompanying it were letters from witness, W. W. Dudley and L. T. Michener and James E. Boyd. After the revocation of Mr. Hawks' appointment witness said Mr. Michener came to his office and said Mr. Meiklejohn had asked Michener to come and tell witness about it. That afternoon witness called on Meiklejohn at the Baleigh and Meiklejohn asked witness if the latter could tell how "the Secretary of War had gotten on to this matter." Witness suggested he might have probably gotten on to it through (Continued on Eleventh Page) (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

The President Received Many

sides on the subject.

He declared to the President that this

A Minority House Committee Report.

report for these reasons:
"It granted an exclusive privilege which

"It made no provision for the reduction of the tariff tolls from time to time justi-

achieved her commercial supremacy purchase or construction and control of ca-

"I believe that the line can be built by the government at a cost of \$8,000,000. General Greeley of the signal service has estimated the cost at \$10,000,000. Rear Admiral Bradford makes a similar estimate. The company now seeking the rights of landing will secure rates that will amount to much more than the subsidy of \$6,000,000, which it was proposed to pay a private The majority report in favor of a cable

Under Favorable Auspices.

tion until he is accorded that which he earned by faithful and distinguished ser-

son was discharged from the volunteer service "in such a manner and under such conditions as to reflect unfavorably upon his services and character as a soldier." Representative Pearre, accompanied by Col. Winebrenner, Col. Calvin C. Nutt and

Dr. P. M. Rixey has returned to Washington from Canton and called on President